had done, and turned his attention to the populous and prosperous land to the south. He first attacked the Hsi Hsia, and after several campaigns (1205, 1207, and 1209) obtained their submission. The state was not immediately erased. It was not until 1227 that the last of its ruling princes was killed by the Mongols. The Chin, or Juchen, naturally were also attacked. The present Shansi and Hopei were invaded in 1211 and Yenching (now Peiping), the Chin capital, fell in 1215. The Chin offered stubborn resistance and moved their capital to the present K'aifeng. In 1219 Korea became vassal to the Mongols, and by 1223 the Chin had lost nearly all of their former domains except approximately those south of the Yellow River. Pressed on the one side by the Sung and on the other by the Mongols, they were in a sad plight.

The Chin gained a short and uneasy reprieve by the diversion of the conqueror's attention elsewhere. Through developments the details of which need not here concern us, even before 1223 Jenghiz Khan left the campaign against the Chin to be pressed by his lieutenants and directed his own energies against states in the West. Within a short time the remainder of what is now the New Dominion was annexed and the victorious Mongol arms were carried into the valleys of the Oxus and Jaxartes, to the banks of the Indus, into Persia, and even into the southeastern portions of Europe. Jenghiz Khan did not forget China, however, and died (1227) while directing the campaign which eventually wiped the Hsi Hsia from the map.

The onward sweep of the Mongol armies was not halted by the death of the "Universal Emperor." The vast domains of Jenghiz Khan were divided among his four heirs—the son of his

deceased eldest son and his three other sons. This did not mean the break-up of the empire, however, for in 1229 an assemblage of Mongol chiefs chose Ogodai, Jenghiz Khan's third son, Grand Khan, for the head of the whole. Ogodai pressed the Mongol advance into China against the Chin. The Chin fought with desperation, but the Mongol armies closed in on them. The Sung, lured by the promise of some of the Chin territory, accepted the Mongol offer of an alliance and joined, probably not unwillingly, in the attack against their old enemies. What is now K'aifeng fell after a long siege (1233) and in 1234 the Chin line of rulers came to an end with the suicide of one and the killing of another.